# THE IMPACT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ON THE COMMUNITY

## A CASE STUDY OF REMAND HOMES OF PATNA TOWN

PATNA UNIVERSITY

**A SYNOPSIS SUBMITTED TO PATNA UNIVERSITY FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN HOME SCIENCE**


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# CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that till today I have the following information regarding PhD status of the candidates working under my guidance and supervision.

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# THE IMPACT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ON THE COMMUNITY

## INTRODUCTION

Juvenile delinquency involves wrong doing by a child or by a young person who is under an age specified by law. The word juvenile delinquent is defined as children or adolescent who habitually breaks the law, especially somebody repeatedly charged with vandalism or anti-social behavior. Thus the offence committed by the children under the age of 16 years is denoted as juvenile crimes. Juvenile crime is a major issue throughout the world. Statistical data indicate that in virtually all parts of the world, rate of youth crimes rose in 1990's. In Western Europe, one of the few regions for which data are available, 50% between the mid 1980's and the late 1990's, the countries in transition have witnessed a dramatic rise in delinquencies. The world youth report (2003) a comprehensive document describing juvenile delinquency around the world indicates that the number of children in especially different circumstances, is estimated to have increased from 80 million to 150 million between 1992 to 2000. Bureau of Police Research and Development made available the information regarding the arrest of children in India. Out of 1,90,567 children were arrested, 31,987 children belonged to the 16 age group. 9,528 were below the age of 12. They were arrested for crimes ranging from theft to burglary, dacoity, murder and even rape. 777 of the 9,528 in the 7 to 12 age group were girls. The records shows the highest number of children in the age group of 12 to 16 were in Bihar (266). Under Sec.27 of CrPc of Juvenile Act, the age determined for juvenile delinquent is less than 16 years. If a juvenile delinquent is produced before the magistrate for the first time he/she should not be more than the age of 16 years. Any offence not punishable with death or imprisonment for life committed by any person who at the date when appears or is brought before the court is under the age of 16 years, may be tried by the court of chief judicial magistrate or by any court specially empowered under the children

Act 1960 (60 of 1960) or any other law for the time being in force providing for the treatment, training and rehabilitation of youthful offenders. There is a provision of juvenile court for handling the cases of juvenile delinquencies. And after the judgment of the juvenile court the delinquents are sent to Remand Home build especially for them which provide them treatment, training and rehabilitation. After the survey of Patna Remand Home, we found that most of the delinquents were involved in crimes like visiting gambling centre, committing sexual offence, shop lifting, stealing, etc. We found many social or environmental factors among delinquents of remand home. (a)School dissatisfaction – some delinquents get dissatisfied with school life, parental responsibilities, unmanageable student – teacher ratio, lack of entertainment and sports facilities in school. Such dissatisfied delinquents becomes regular absentee in school and start wandering on their own and become gamblers, eve-teasers, pick pocketer, drunker, smokers and drug addicts. (b) Films and pornographic literature have also added to the magnitude of delinquency. Cinema, television and obscene literature may often provoke sexual and other impulse in adolescents. Hence they may start their adventure in satisfying themselves in the process of which they commit crimes.

## PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Children are backbone of our society. The development of our country is based on the children and when they will become criminal in future then nobody can stop from decaying the future of our country. So for the bright future of our country, government and society should take proper initiative for preventing their children from becoming delinquents.

## OBJECTIVES

- To identify the types of delinquencies among the juvenile delinquents.
- To examine the educational status of the juvenile delinquent.
- To know awareness of parents about their delinquent children.
- To examine the socio-economic status of the parents of regarding children.
- To examine the frequency of the juvenile delinquency in the community.

## HYPOTHESES

- Higher the education level lower will be juvenile delinquency.
- Higher the social status lower will be juvenile delinquency.
- Economic and living environment will have significant impact on juvenile delinquency.
- High Moral Values of family will reduce juvenile delinquency.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Research shows that the two largest predictors of juvenile delinquency, first is 'parenting style' - particularly low parental monitoring, meaning parents don't know for one reason or another what the child is doing and child is often unsupervised and second is peer groups - particularly associating with anti-social peer groups, which happen when adolescents are left unsupervised. Other factors that may lead a teenager into juvenile delinquency include, 'poor or low socio-economic status, poor school readiness/performance and/or failure peer rejection, hyper activity on attention deficit order. There may also be biological factors, such as high levels of serotonin giving them a difficult temper and poor self regulation and a lower resting heart, which may lead to fearlessness. Most of them tend to be influenced by a mix of both genetic and environmental factors (Welse, Brandson (2011)). Research showed about the prevention of a child delinquency. Delinquency prevention is the broad term for all efforts aimed at preventing youth from becoming involved in criminal or other antisocial activity. Prevention efforts need to be comprehensive in scope. Prevention services may include activities such as substance abuse education and treatment, family counseling, youth monitoring, parenting education, educational support and youth sheltering ( Siegel, Larry J. (2011)). In India, juveniles are kept in special homes (Remand Homes) and are not punished like adults. The reason behind not treating them as criminals is because we follow reformative theory. When a child is kept in special homes, all the basic needs are fulfilled. They are provided with education as in national charter for children 2003, it is given that every child should be provided with free and compulsory education. (Shweta Joshi (24Jan. 2011))

## METHODOLOGY

Universe of this study is teenagers of upper class society and lower class society statewide in Bihar. Questionnaire will be prepared for pre and post test to find out their illegal activities. An interview schedule will be prepared to find out their illegal activities. Question in the post test schedule will be prepared to find out whether the suggestion has brought a change in their illegal activities and offences.

## LOCALE OF THE STUDY – Remand Homes of Patna Town

## SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLING TECHINQUES

300 samples will be selected from the different remand homes of the Patna town for the study by co-purposive sampling method.

## TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data forms the basic part of the study therefore ample attention has to be paid in collecting them. Following are the tools which have been used for data collection.

-Structured interview schedule

-Participative observation

-Use of secondary data

## DATA ANALYSIS

After filling the questionnaire, schedule will be scrutinized. Master chart will be prepared percentage will be drawn for having the respondent's. Orientation lastly on the basis of relevant analysis of the data, meaningful inferences would be drawn for this purpose.

## CHAPTERIZATION

- Introduction
- Review of literature
- Methodology
- Data collection, result and discussion
- Summary, conclusion and suggestions.
- Bibliography

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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